UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24731
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

The members of the Security Council will recall that by its resolution 729 (1992), adopted on 14 January 1992, the Council decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements signed between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), and that it also decided that the mandate of the Mission would be extended to 31 October 1992 and would be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General.

It is also worth recalling that the date of 31 October was chosen for the review of the mandate of ONUSAL because, under the terms of the Agreement signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 (S/23501, annex), that was the date on which the process of cessation of the armed conflict in El Salvador would be completed. This did not mean that the application of the peace agreements would be completed, but that it would be possible to reduce the military division of ONUSAL and to review the human and material resources needed by the Mission to verify the application of the remaining provisions of the agreements.

As I indicated in my letter of 19 October 1992 (S/24688), because of the difficulties that have emerged, it will not be possible to complete the dismantling of the military structures of FMLN by 31 October 1992. I have therefore presented proposals for overcoming these difficulties to both parties. At the present time, consultations are continuing, and I have recently asked Mr. Marrack Goulding and Mr. Alvaro de Soto to travel to El Salvador for that purpose. I continue to hope that the process of cessation of the armed conflict can be completed towards mid-December, but I do not at present have the information I would need to formulate long-term recommendations to the Security Council regarding the mandate and strength of ONUSAL and their financial implications.

In the circumstances, I can see no other solution than to recommend to the Security Council that it extend the current mandate of ONUSAL for an interim period of one month, that is, until 30 November 1992. I am convinced that, with the cooperation of the two parties to the peace agreements, I shall by then be able to make a specific recommendation on the mandate and strength that ONUSAL will need in order to verify implementation of the final phases of the peace process in El Salvador.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24732
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, concerning the South African Government's position on the recent election in Angola and its aftermath. The original signed copy will be forwarded in due course.

I should be grateful if the letter and annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-66135 3550f (E) 291092

291092

Annex

Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

Your Excellency,

The elections envisaged for Angola in the Biscesse Accords of 31 May 1991 have taken place and the results have been announced. It was a personal privilege for me to have been present on the occasion of the official announcement. Moreover, I was pleased to have experienced at first hand the culmination of the first democratic expression by the Angolan people of their desire for peace. In this regard I believe that UNAVEM II led by your Special Representative for Angola, Miss Margaret J. Anstee, played an important role. UNAVEM was obliged to operate under the most difficult and trying circumstances, but succeeded in carrying out its mandate as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

I attach a statement which I issued on 23 October 1992, containing the South African Government's point of view regarding the elections.

The South African Government will continue to call upon all parties in Angola to pursue the democratic ideal by peaceful means and not to resort to violence or the threat of force to secure their objectives. All leaders will be encouraged to work towards national reconciliation as their highest priority.

The South African Government is convinced that this objective continues to be of the greatest importance for the future peaceful political development of Angola. It will actively encourage the leaders of Angola to follow that path, without which the much needed reconstruction of Angola and its economic development also in the wider regional context will not materialize. In my personal meetings with both President dos Santos and with Dr. Savimbi, the President of UNITA, during the past two weeks, I have consistently brought the message home to them and I will continue to do so in the future.

I would like to thank you for your support for efforts to break the deadlock that occurred immediately prior to the announcement of the election results. You responded in a positive and constructive manner at a critical moment in convening the Security Council which issued an important statement calling for moderation and support of the political process.

Angola has taken the first steps along a road which will no doubt be arduous and fraught with potential conflict. It is therefore important that the country be assisted to the maximum extent possible. The United Nations presence in Angola, despite the relatively small numbers of personnel involved, served an important purpose. It is clear to me, however, that the

United Nations presence will have to be increased substantially for the second round of presidential elections if the deficiencies and suspicions which marred the last elections are to be avoided.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA

Enclosure

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
MR. PIK BOTHA; GABORONE: 23 OCTOBER 1992

The South African Government has noted that in her public announcement of 17 October 1992, Miss Margaret J. Anstee, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Angola and Head of UNAVEM II, has certified that despite the deficiencies and irregularities of the Angolan elections which were held on 29/30 September 1992, they could be considered to have been generally fair and free.

The problems included the non-registration of potential voters; reports of intimidation; slow progress in forming the new Angolan armed forces; complaints of partiality on the part of Government-controlled national radio and television; and allegations of mistakes, irregularities and fraud. While conceding these deficiencies and irregularities, the United Nations believes they were mainly due to human error and inexperience.

The South African Government accepts the findings of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative on the outcome of the Angolan elections, and is satisfied that Miss Anstee and the personnel of UNAVEM II have succeeded as well as could have been expected in the circumstances, in monitoring and verifying the elections in accordance with resolution 696 (1991).

The South African Government remains concerned, however, that the problems encountered in the elections of 29/30 September 1992, may continue to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the outcome, and, in order to avoid a repetition, calls on the United Nations to make additional personnel available for the monitoring and verification of the second round of the presidential election.

The South African Government renews its appeal to all political leaders in Angola to respect and support the results of this important phase of the implementation of the peace agreements, and, to urgently further the peace process in Angola on the basis of the following principles:

- the renunciation of force as a means of attaining political objectives, and

- a strong, irrevocable commitment to dialogue and discussion.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/603
S/24733
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 33 and 69
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

When I wrote to you on 4 September 1992 (A/47/421-S/24526), I informed you that the offer to send European Community observers to South Africa, made by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary on behalf of the EC, had been accepted by the parties in South Africa and that initially the European Community would send approximately 15 observers to be associated with the National Peace Accord. The EC also hoped to be able to assist Judge Goldstone and the work of his Commission by providing a small number of experts.

On 27 October, the European Community Presidency announced that, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 772 (1992) and following their earlier offer, 15 European Community observers would be deployed in South Africa from 29 October onwards. The team members include police officers, lawyers and economists from the Community and its member States. Their role will be to seek, by their presence in situations of potential conflict, to prevent violence, defuse tension and promote peace. They will be operating in close cooperation with the National Peace Secretariat, as well as with United Nations and observer teams from other international organizations.

In addition, six police experts from the EC are joining Judge Goldstone's newly created investigative task force.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24734
28 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to 15 October 1992 (S/24675) and 20 October 1992 (S/24703) letters from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and my letters of 23 October 1992 (S/24709) and 25 October 1992 (S/24717), to the President of the Security Council with respect to gross violations of the Security Council resolution 781 (1992), and;

Considering additional information from the Presidency that the aggressor has used helicopters for transport and offensive warfare, including rocket fire, on 26 and 27 October in the siege of Jajce, and;

That the aggressor used six type "Gazelle" helicopters and two type "Mi-8" helicopters to attack, using rocket fire, Basici and Gracanica on 23 October 1992. All eight helicopters are based in a town of Osjecani in the Doboj county, and furtber considering;

That the aggressor views the Security Council resolution 781 (1992) inasmuch as an another Security Council resolution which will not be truly implemented nor enforced;

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) requests from the Security Council "to examine without delay all information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban;".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

92-66168 3637i (E) 291092 291092

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24735
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BENIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of the following:

The Standing Mediation Committee and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Committee of Five on Liberia held their first joint Summit meeting on 20 October 1992 at Cotonou, Benin, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Nicéphore D. Soglo, President of the Republic of Benin and Acting Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government.

Among other decisions it took relating to the restoration of peace, security and stability in Liberia, which has been torn by civil war since December 1989, the joint meeting decided to send a ministerial mission to the Security Council in New York for the following purpose:

- To report on the latest developments in connection with the aforementioned crisis, in particular, the fact that the situation has deteriorated, thereby hindering the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of democratic elections, in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accords of 30 October 1991, which also provide for the confinement and disarmament of the belligerent troops under the supervision of the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), the intervention force of ECOWAS.

- To request United Nations assistance in connection with the application by the international community, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, of sanctions against those parties to the conflict that do not respect the provisions of the Yamoussoukro IV Accords; the sanctions in question would consist of a blockade of all points of entry to Liberia - by land, air and sea - in order to prevent them from having access to war matériel and from exporting products from the zones they control in the country.

- To request the presence of a group of United Nations observers to facilitate the verification and monitoring of the electoral process in Liberia, on the understanding that, in the spirit of the Yamoussoukro IV Accords, these observers would visit the country during the period of confinement and disarmament in order to build trust between the parties to the conflict.

The ministerial mission will be headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin and will include the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo as well as the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS.

In accordance with this decision, I have been instructed to ask you to call an emergency meeting of the Security Council on 4 November 1992, when this mission will be in New York, in order to consider the Liberian crisis, the persistence of which threatens peace and security, especially in the West African subregion.

(Signed) René Valéry MONGBE

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24736
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).

The members of the Security Council will recall that, by its resolution 696 of 30 May 1991, the Security Council decided to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months from the date of the adoption of that resolution, that is until 30 October 1992. On 24 March 1992, in its resolution 747 (1992), the Security Council further decided to enlarge the mandate of UNAVEM II to include verification of the elections, which eventually took place on 29 and 30 September 1992.

In my letter of 27 October 1992 to you, I described the difficulties which have arisen in Angola since those elections, including the lack of agreement between the two parties to the Peace Accords for Angola on arrangements for the holding of a second round of the presidential elections. Both parties have declared their wish that UNAVEM II should play a role in organizing and verifying that round when it takes place.

The members of the Security Council will also recall that on 22 September 1992 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola addressed to me a letter (S/24585) in which he conveyed the request of the Angolan Government for an extension of the activities of UNAVEM II until 31 December 1992, the date which that Government believed to be reasonable for the conclusion of the whole process of democratization in the Republic of Angola. Given the uncertainties that have arisen following the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992, I have deferred making a recommendation to the Security Council about this request.

In these circumstances, I see no alternative but to recommend that the Security Council extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period of 31 days, that is until 30 November 1992. I hope that, with the cooperation of the two parties to the Peace Accords, I shall then be in a better position to make a substantive recommendation on the future mandate and strength of UNAVEM II.

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24737
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991 and 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General dated 19 October 1992 (S/24688), in which he announced a delay in the schedule laid down in resolution 729 (1992),

Noting also the letter from the Secretary-General dated 28 October 1992 (S/24731), in which he proposed an interim extension of the current mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL),

1. Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the current mandate of ONUSAL for a period ending on 30 November 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, between now and that date, recommendations on the period of extension of the mandate, on the mandate and strength that ONUSAL will need, taking into account progress already made, in order to verify the implementation of the final phases of the peace process in El Salvador together with their financial implications;

3. Urges both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements signed on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City and to respond positively to the Secretary-General's latest proposals to them aimed at overcoming the current difficulties;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24738
30 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992,

Recalling also the statement made on its behalf by the President of the Security Council on 27 October 1992 (S/24720),

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 October 1992 (S/24736), in which he recommends an extension of the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for an interim period,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in Angola,

Deeply concerned also at the reports of the recent resumption of hostilities by UNITA in Luanda and Huambo,

Affirming that any party which fails to abide by all the commitments entered into under the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" will be rejected by the international community, and that the results of use of force will not be accepted,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it by that date a detailed report on the situation in Angola together with long-term recommendations, accompanied by the financial implications thereof, on the mandate and strength of UNAVEM II;

3. Strongly condemns any such resumption of hostilities and urgently demands that such acts cease forthwith;

4. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and increase the tension in the country;

5. Reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II, and its strong condemnation of the attacks and baseless accusations made by UNITA's radio station, Vorgan, against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II;

6. Supports the statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and calls upon UNITA and the other parties to the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections;

7. Calls upon the parties to the "Acordos de Paz" to abide by all the commitments entered into under the Accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force, and to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, jeopardize the continued conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola;

8. Urges the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly;

9. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24739
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, in response to two communications addressed to me by the Acting President of the Republic of Tajikistan on 29 September and 15 October 1992, and with reference to the report of the United Nations fact-finding mission that visited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan from 13 to 23 September 1992, I have decided to send a United Nations good-offices mission to Tajikistan and Central Asia.

This mission, which will be led by Mr. Raymond Sommereyns, Director in the Department of Political Affairs, will leave New York on 1 November and will in succession visit Moscow, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24740
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have just been informed by my Presidency that the besieged city of Jajce has fallen to the aggressor. My Presidency demands immediate help from UNPROFOR in protecting the fleeing civilians who are being shelled on their way out of Jajce to neighbouring Travnik.

Jajce has been under siege for months, and under especially vicious attack by heavy artillery and helicopters over the last week.

I must submit that the final assault on Jajce began weeks following the London Conference accord on UNPROFOR supervision of heavy weapons in Sarajevo, Gorazde, Bihac and Jajce, which the aggressor accepted.

I also must submit that the final assault on Jajce began after the passage of Security Council resolution 781 (1992). During this period, resolution 781 (1992) has been grossly violated, as the aggressor has been using helicopters for offensive warfare purposes. I had advised the Security Council about the violations of resolution 781 (1992) in Jajce specifically in my letter of 28 October 1992 to the President of the Security Council.

Excellency, again, my Presidency urgently requests UNPROFOR protection for civilians being attacked by heavy artillery and helicopter fire as they leave Jajce.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

92-66162 3500c (E) 291092 *291092*

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24741
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter sent to you by Mr. A. Iskanderov, Acting President of the Republic of Tajikistan, on 15 October 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of his letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lakim KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Tajikistan

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

I present my compliments to you and have the honour to inform you that, in spite of the measures that have been taken, the armed conflict in the south of the Republic is escalating. Illegal armed formations of one of the sides have managed to win over several officers of the Russian Army - some of whom were individuals of the local nationality - and to steal from Russian military units, and later use in the conflict, a number of armoured vehicles, including tanks, which increased the number of victims and brought about greater destruction in the town of Kurgan-Tyube and its environs.

As a result of these illegal actions, the number of human victims has grown, the economy is becoming completely destabilized, and the situation threatens to degenerate into a civil war, which could result in the disintegration of Tajikistan as a sovereign State.

In this situation, the leaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are doing everything possible to prevent the spread of a broad civil conflict that could have unpredictable consequences not only for neighbouring countries members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, but, possibly, also for the international community as a whole.

In the light of the foregoing, we are relying on the support and assistance of the international community in settling the conflict between the opposing sides and stabilizing the situation in the Republic of Tajikistan.

A. Iskandarov
Acting President of the Republic of Tajikistan

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24742
30 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3131st meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan":

"The Security Council has considered the communications received from the Government of Tajikistan.

"The Security Council expresses its very grave concern about the continuing deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan, which is causing considerable loss of human life and serious material damage. It notes with concern the consequences for peace and security in the region that this crisis might entail.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting. It urges the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, party leaders and other groups concerned to enter into a political dialogue with a view to reaching an overall settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. It calls on parties in neighbouring countries to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding a settlement.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It invites the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all these efforts.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia, in response to the requests of the Governments of the region, within the next few days as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict and the neighbouring countries to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel."

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/605
S/24743
30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Today, I have informed the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva session of the London Conference, the Honourable Cyrus R. Vance and Lord David Owen, that:

The constitutional framework proposed for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Geneva session of the London Conference is clearly a compromise arrangement. None the less, let us be unequivocal: the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepts the proposed constitutional principles outlined therein.

Certainly, we have concerns regarding some provisions, and we need to clarify details. Our negotiating team in Geneva will be responsible for this work. However, we believe our support needs to be clear and prompt so that the whole Geneva process can urgently move towards implementation and peace.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

92-66560 4298a (E) 301092 011192

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24744
30 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3132nd meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threaten international peace and security and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

"The Security Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

"The Council strongly condemns any such attacks which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992).

"The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately."

92-66584 3774e (E) 301092 *301092*

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24745
2 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 October 1992 from Mr. Mohammed Said al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning a violation of Iraqi airspace by an Iranian aircraft.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that an Iranian aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the area north-east of Al-Faw at 1344 hours on 24 October 1992. The aircraft, which was flying at an altitude of 7,000 metres, then turned back towards Al-Faw, entered Iranian airspace and disappeared south of Bandar Khomeini at 1411 hours.

Iraq has already warned the Iranian side of the consequences of violations of Iraqi national airspace by its aircraft. It wishes to refer in this connection to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, contained in document S/24701, concerning a violation of Iraqi airspace by an Iranian aircraft on 18 October 1992.

This repeated violation of Iraqi national airspace by Iranian warplanes will create tension on the border between the two countries. My Government therefore vigorously protests against this hostile and provocative act, holds Iran fully responsible for such acts - which are contrary to the precepts of international law and the Charter of the United Nations - and demands that Iran desist from such action in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24746
1 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, in reference to the Security Council resolution 781 (1992) and the Joint Declaration by the President of the Republic of Croatia and the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) signed in Geneva on 30 September 1992, to inform you upon instructions of the Government of the Republic of Croatia that the Republic of Croatia accepts the presence and the actions of the International Observers on the airfields and airports on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

I would ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/618
S/24747
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 49, 61 and 67
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 2 November 1992 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 49, 61 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate, Mr. Charalambos Kapsos, in the First Committee on 28 October 1992, during the general debate on the agenda items related to disarmament and international security matters.

The statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative is a tiresome repetition of unfounded allegations to which we have been compelled to reply on many occasions. On this occasion, I would like to refer to my letter dated 25 August 1992 (A/46/964-S/24490, annex) in response to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot Permanent representative, Mr. Jacovides, in the General Assembly on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. 1/

I should also like to add that the First Committee is a serious body that deals with disarmament questions. It is unworthy for the representative of an administration that spends $1 million per day on its military build-up to use this platform for the purpose of besmirching its neighbour with which it must form a federation of equals.

In his statement Mr. Kapsos also indicated the readiness of his administration "to proceed with a total demilitarization of Cyprus, thus freeing much needed resources for social progress and economic development".

To put this proposal in its proper context, I should like to recall the interview Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, gave to the Greek Cypriot weekly Kirikas on 6 April 1991. In this interview, Mr. Aloneftis announced that the Greek Cypriot National Guard was equipped with sophisticated weaponry and was prepared not for the "static defence of Cyprus" but was poised for "a prompt and decisive victory in the island".

As the representative of a people who were subjected to great cruelty and violence between 1963 and 1974 at the hands of the Greek Cypriots, I think the members of the Committee will share my concern for the ominous message contained in the phrase "a prompt and decisive victory in the island".

I should be grateful if this letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 49, 61 and 67.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Notes

1/ See A/46/PV.90.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24748
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, the Joint Communiqué on talks between the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman and the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegović, dated 1 November 1992.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Joint communiqué issued on 1 November 1992 on talks between the President of the Republic of Croatia and the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman and the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina Mr. Alija Izetbegović met in Zagreb on Sunday, 1 November 1992.

They reviewed the implementation of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement between the two countries and discussed a number of topical issues of mutual interest, especially the recent misunderstandings.

President Izetbegović informed President Tudman that next week Bosnia-Herzegovina was going to appoint its ambassador in Zagreb that ask for agreement. The embassies of the two States should be made operative as soon as possible and their services set up in order to assume their respective responsibilities in dealing with a series of questions involved in the relations between the two countries.

The two Presidents agreed that the latest conflicts between some B-H Army units and the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) formations were detrimental to their continued struggle against the joint aggressor. These conflicts should be stopped immediately and the culprits dismissed and punished. Joint unbiased commissions will be set up to determine individual responsibility. Similar occurrences will be avoided in the future through proper actions including urgent formation of a joint command of armed forces of B-H Army and HVO.

The struggle against the Serbian and Montenegrin extremist forces which have waged a war of conquest in Bosnia-Herzegovina and which, helped by Serbia and Montenegro, want to secede the Serbian-populated areas, remains the common goal of both parties. The declaration on the unification of areas occupied in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina - the so-called Republic of Kraina and the so-called Serbian Republic - is a new act of aggression against the two sovereign and internationally recognized States. What it amounts to is a direct crime against peace and international order including the principles of inviolability of State borders. The Presidents welcome the decision of the international community to form a commission for detection and prosecution of war criminals.

The two parties have appointed their representatives in the Joint Committee for Inter-State and Military Cooperation which will start its work immediately.

The two Presidents support in principle the draft constitution of B-H proposed by the Geneva Conference on former Yugoslavia, provided that its final wording should safeguard legitimate interests and equality of Moslem and

Croatian peoples in B-H. Maximum efforts will be made to engage the legitimate representatives of the Serbian people in negotiations aimed at finding a political solution to the future of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

President Izetbegović informed President Tudman on the coming reconstruction of the B-H Government. The post of Prime Minister will be entrusted to a nominee of the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia-Herzegovina (HDZBiH). HDZ President Mr. Mate Boban, who attended the meeting, said that the representatives of the Croatian people in B-H had proposed Mr. Miro Lasić as their member within the B-H Presidency.

The talks were attended by Dr. Jure Radić, Head of Presidential Office, Mr. Gojko Sušak, Croatian Defence Minister, General-Major Slobodan Praljak, Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Mate Boban, President of HDZ BiH, Mr. Hairudin Somun, B-H Presidential Counsellor, and Mr. Šefko Omerbašić, President of Meshihat for Croatia and Slovenia.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/47/619~~
S/24749
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 31 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 30 October 1992, from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

The accords at the London Conference stated that the heavy artillery used by Serbia and Montenegro and their proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be put under the control of the United Nations Protection Force. Four cities were mentioned as immediate concerns: Sarajevo, Gorazde, Bihac and Jajce.

This accord, as all others, has yet to be promulgated. Sadly enough, its implementation has not even commenced. As a consequence, enormous destruction and massive killings continue, in many areas at an increasing rate.

Since the time of the London Conference almost half a million people have left their destroyed homes at gunpoint. The overall situation has drastically worsened, as "ethnic cleansing" remains the primary goal, and not the consequence of this aggression.

Jajce, an old royal seat of our State, had been under attack for six months. Thousands of people have been killed because the city's defenders had no means to confront the aggressor's heavy artillery, aircraft, tanks and helicopters.

Yesterday, Jajce fell into the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin aggressor only because the city's defenders ran out of ammunition.

Over 20,000 women, children and elderly are now refugees in woods between Jajce and Travnik. They are exposed not only to hunger and cold, but to further massacres committed by the aggressor's artillery and helicopter fire as they flee Jajce.

It is our right to demand from you, as a sponsor of the London Conference, to fulfil the London Conference commitments the sponsors made to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose citizens are victims of aggression and heinous crime unseen in Europe in its history.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24750
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to 15 October 1992 (S/24675) and 20 October 1992 (S/24703) letters from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and my letters of 23 October 1992 (S/24709), 25 October 1992 (S/24717) and 29 October 1992, to the President of the Security Council with respect to gross violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), and;

Considering additional information from the Command of the Second Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is attached, and which reports that the aggressor is using dust-cropping planes for military purposes in the Tuzla region, and further considering;

That the aggressor views Security Council resolution 781 (1992) inasmuch as another Security Council resolution which will not be truly implemented nor enforced;

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) requests from the Security Council "to examine without delay all information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban";

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS
ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COORDINATION COUNCIL OF TUZLA REGION
Number: 01/1481 - 1; 01/1 - 54/92
Date: 31 October 1992

The enemy, once again, operated its aviation in the free territory of Srebrenica.

Specifically, today, 31 October 1992 at 1045 a.m., one agricultural plane carried out an attack mission from a temporary airfield in Bratunac, and dropped two bombs on the villages of Rudak and Pole. The enemy also used a machine-gun to fire on government positions, on the line Budim-Likar, from the same airplane.

After that, a violent artillery attack began, where VBR rockets were fired and cannon and machine-guns were used from the locations in Bratunac and Rogac.

The villages of Kradljivoda and Osapi were also attacked with tank and cannon fire, coming from the slopes of Tara Mountain. Three children were injured, one child, a four-year-old girl was killed.

(Signed) Zeljko KNEZ
Commander
Tuzla Second Corps

(Signed) Selim BESLAGIC
President
Coordination Council of Tuzla Region

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24751
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a facsimile letter from Mr. Georgi Petrossian, Chairman of the Legislature of Nagorny-Karabagh, dated 31 October 1992, welcoming the statement issued by the United Nations Security Council of 27 October 1992, and expressing the readiness of Nagorny-Karabagh to cooperate fully with the United Nations representative and others to ensure the implementation of the cessation of hostilities.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

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Annex

PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF MOUNTAINOUS KARABAGH

His Excellency Jean-Bernard Mérimée
President of the Security Council of the
United Nations
New York, New York

31 October 1992

Your Excellency:

The Republic of Nagorny-Karabagh has consistently sought a peaceful solution to the conflict in this area and supported various initiatives leading to a cessation of hostilities. The Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Nagorny-Karabagh welcomes, therefore, the appeal for a cessation of hostilities of the United Nations Security Council renewed in its 27 October 1992 statement.

The authorities of the Republic of Nagorny-Karabagh are ready to cooperate fully with the United Nations representative and others to ensure implementation of a cessation of hostilities and the organization of the humanitarian assistance.

(Signed) Georgi PETROSSIAN

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24752
2 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for purposes of provocation and surveillance during the period from 19 to 31 October 1992. During that same period, the aircraft dropped flares on some districts in Ninawa governorate.

19 October 1992

(a) Northern region: At 1930 hours on 19 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped six heat flares on the northern shore of Saddam Dam in Ninawa governorate.

21 October 1992

At 1135 hours on 21 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped three heat flares between Qasabat Fa'idah and Saddam Dam Lake in Ninawa governorate.

22-23 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah. At 0845 hours on 23 October 1992, a United States aircraft dropped a heat flare on Saddam Dam in Ninawa governorate.

(b) Southern region: 28 sorties flown by F-16, F-15, F-14, F-4 and Mirage aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih Artawi and Busayyah.

23-24 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties flown at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-5,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Rawanduz.

(b) Southern region: 99 sorties flown by F-16, F-15 and F-4 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Artawi, Shatrah, Qurnah and Busayyah.

25-26 October 1992

(a) Northern region: Eight sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-5,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 67 sorties flown by F-16, F-15, F-14 and F-4 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

26-27 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties flown at speeds of 600-850 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk and Rawanduz.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties flown by F-16, F-15 and Mirage aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Artawi and Busayyah.

27-28 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-5,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah. At 1530 hours on 27 October 1992, four United States aircraft dropped 10 heat flares on the area between Sumayil district and the eastern shore of Saddam Dam Lake in Ninawa governorate.

(b) Southern region: 33 sorties flown by F-16, F-15 and TR-1 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah and Busayyah. From 1215 to 1440 hours on 27 October 1992, a TR-1 aircraft carried out reconnaissance at an altitude of 20,000 m.

28-29 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 27 sorties flown at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 4,500-20,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah. From 1255 to 1440 hours on 28 October 1992, a TR-1 aircraft carried out reconnaissance over the northern region at an altitude of 18,000 m.

(b) Southern region: 170 sorties flown by F-16, F-15, F-14, F-4 and Mirage aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-7,500 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Amarah and Chalabiyah.

29-30 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties flown at 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 73 sorties flown by F-16, F-15, F-14, F-4 and Mirage aircraft at 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Busayyah, Chalabiyah, Artawi and Salman.

30-31 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 35 sorties flown by F-16, F-15 and F-4 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-7,500 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Khidr, Artawi and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative